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October 11, 1901

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta during the period from August 4 to August 10, 6 persons died of cholera. There were, furthermore, 18 fresh plague cases and 17 deaths.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Russia declares Constantinople infected with plague.

[Clipping from the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger (evening edition), September 21, 1901.]

BERLIN, GERMANY, September 22, 1901.

The Russian commission for the prevention and combating of plague has declared Constantinople to be infected.

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, September 26, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended September 19, 1901:

Present officially estimated population, 3,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, none. Prevailing diseases, malarial. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: September 19, steamship *Sunnivia*; crew, 42; passengers from this port, 1; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, 4. September 25, steamship *Managua*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. September 26, steamship *Bergenser*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

W. K. FORT,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Dysentery and influenza in the Hawaiian Islands.

HONOLULU, H. I., September 18, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report on the number of cases of dysentery and influenza throughout the Hawaiian Islands for the month of August,

1901. This information was furnished this office by the Hawaiian territorial board of health.

Island of Oahu.—Waialua, influenza, 3 cases; dysentery, 4 cases. Koolauloa, influenza, 12 cases; dysentery, 3 cases. Koolaupoko, influenza, 12 cases; dysentery, 3 cases.

Island of Maui.—Wailuku, dysentery, 1 case; Kihei, dysentery, 12 cases; Makawao, dysentery, 20 cases; Hana, dysentery, 20 cases.

Island of Hawaii.—Hilo, dysentery, 10 cases; Olaa, dysentery, 2 cases; Puna, dysentery, 25 cases; Kau, dysentery, 8 cases.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaii.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Dysentery report.

HILO, H. I., September 19, 1901.

SIR: Dysentery in the Hilo district of the Hawaiian Islands is not of a very grave type nor of very frequent occurrence. During my stay of two and one-half years in the district, I have personally known of only 2 deaths from the disease. Both of these were Japanese, and the Japanese physicians here inform me that it is not uncommonly fatal among their compatriots.

The disease appears to be endemic, and does not appear to occur more frequently at one part of the year than another. It is more prevalent where there are no streams—that is, over new lava flows, much more frequently than where the soil is older and less porous. It can generally be traced to the drinking of surface water. In white people the disease lasts two weeks, with passages of much blood and mucus. I never saw any sloughs. It is quite impossible to give the number of cases, as it occurs chiefly among the Japanese.

Respectfully,

JOHN J. GRACE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Description of the leper settlement on the island of Molokai.

HONOLULU, H. I., September 20, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of my visit to the leper settlement on the island of Molokai:

This visit was made on the invitation of the Hawaiian territorial board of health, the authority for leaving my station for this purpose having been granted by Bureau letter (W. P. W. and H. P. H.), of June 12, 1901.

The board of health makes regularly an annual trip to the settlement, and as every detail for an easy and thorough inspection is arranged beforehand, one is able to see and learn more in a day in following them in their investigations than would be possible in a week under ordinary circumstances.

We left Honolulu at 9 p. m., of September 6, and arrived at Kalau-papa about 7 o'clock the following morning. The leper settlement is located upon, or may be said in a general way to comprise a tongue-shaped peninsula, which juts out into the ocean from about the center of the northern coast of Molokai. This tongue of land is shut off from